WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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TERMS:

The subscription price of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at pricies that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27 J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.——30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Salisbury Academy.

THE semi-annual EXAMINATION of the pupils of this institution will commence on the 5th of June, and close on the 8th. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend. The next session begins on the first Monday in July next. By order.

May 11, 1821. T. L. COWAN, *Sec'y.*

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTICT, }
February Term, 1821. }

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, *vs.* Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assetts of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz.: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailey, Pearson & Murphey, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailey, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clary & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken *pro confesso*, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, *Com. Eq. Camden Dist.*

March 3, 1821.——tJe1 41

NORTH CAROLINA,

SURRY COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: Stephen Herring, assignee, *vs.* James Bolt and Charles Bolt, sen.: Original attachment, levied on four negroes, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against them, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1821.

13wt62 J. WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

NORTH CAROLINA,

SURRY COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: President and Directors of the State Bank *vs.* Alexander Bryson: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore *Ordered* by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court house in Rockford, on the 2d Monday of August next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, Clerk of said court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, 1821.

13wt62 J. WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

Salisbury Academy.

ON the 16th of April the exercices of the male department of this Institution commenced, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, who will also superintend the education of the females. During upwards of twenty years Dr. Freeman has presided, principally, over the flourishing academies at Edenton and Newbern, in this State; from which institutions he received the most honorable testimonies of his superior talents as a teacher and his uncommon success in the difficult task of uniting gentleness with a due regard to discipline, in the government of his pupils. The best evidences which can be given of the qualifications of Dr. Freeman, may be derived from the facts, that during this whole period, the institutions over which he has presided have flourished beyond any former example. For the satisfaction of those, who may not be acquainted with the character of Dr. Freeman, we would subjoin the following extracts, from a "voluntary tribute of thanks" communicated by the Trustees of Newbern Academy, on his retiring from their service; among whom we notice some of the most distinguished names our state can boast:—"This Seminary, under his direction, has flourished beyond all former experience. In school discipline, in the varied qualifications of a teacher, in success in advancing the progress of his pupils and in unwearied diligence and zeal, Dr. Freeman has always been considered by the Trustees as unrivaled, and entitled to their undivided acknowledgments: and the Trustees would avail themselves of the opportunity to tender their testimony in the highest commendation of his social, moral, and religious deportment."

The following branches of education are taught: English—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, and use of the Globes, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition and Declamation.

In Latin—Ruddiman's and Adam's Grammar, Corderiæ, Historiæ Sacræ, Viri Romæ, 6 books of Cæsar, Ovid Expurgata, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Sallust's wars with Cataline and Jugurtha, Horace throughout, Mair's Introduction, Prosody.

In Greek—Valpy's or Wettenhall's Grammar, Greek Testament, Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Xenophon, Homer, Neilson's Exercises and Prosody.

In the Female Department, Dr. Freeman will be assisted by Miss Slater, in the literary and classical branches, while Miss Mitchell will continue to conduct the ornamental. Of the talents and qualifications of these Ladies, to improve the minds, and polish the manners of their pupils, the Trustees, from ample experience, can give the most decided approbation.

Under such auspices, the Trustees feel assured this Institution must flourish. To render it a nursery of all the polite and useful branches of education, as well as of correct moral and religious principles and feelings, will be their unremitting aim; and they feel confidence in saying, that no similar institution in the State can now claim superior advantages.

In this department the studies and books used will be: Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Pike's or Walsh's Arithmetic, Geography with the use of the Globes, Whelpley's and Tyler's Histories, Blair's Rhetoric, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Andrew's Logic, Chemistry, Euclid, Composition; and, if required, Algebra, and the Languages.

As it is the natural disposition of youth, when unrestrained, to run into extravagance, the trustees earnestly desire that parents or guardians bringing scholars to this academy, should place them under the special care of some judicious person, with instructions to attend to their wants, and regulate their purchases of necessary articles out of the stores. The importance of this requisition must be apparent to every person of reflection and experience. The trustees have no other interest in the success of these institutions, than to furnish to the rising generation opportunities of education. To accomplish this object, they have devoted much of their time and attention, and have gone to very considerable expense in erecting two large and commodious edifices, in procuring maps, and other indispensable articles for the schools. Besides these disbursements, the current expenses of the institution, for salaries to the teachers, and other purposes, amount to about $3,000 per year. It is therefore indipensable that parents and guardians should be punctual in paying the tuition charges; and to avoid the uncertainty and trouble of after collection, it is positively required that the tuition money, in all cases, shall be paid when the certificate of admission is taken out.—By order of the Board.

May 1, 1821. T. L. COWAN, *Sec'y.*

☞Boarding may be had in respectable families for 75 to 80 dollars the year.

Catawba Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company have required the payment of the third instalment, of Ten Dollars, upon each and every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such agent as he shall appoint to receive the same. The shares of subscribers, failing to make such payment, will be sold at Auction, in the town of Lincolnton, on the 18th day of June next; and if the stock should not sell for the amount due, with interest from the time it was called for, and expenses of sale, the stockholders will be immediately proceeded against for the balance, according to the terms of the charter.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC T. AVERY, *President.*

May 8, 1821.——6w48

Committed to Jail,

IN Montgomery county, North-Carolina, on the 18th of April, a NEGRO fellow, who says he belongs to Jacob Hyles of Lincoln county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 30 or 35 years of age, and says his name is TOM. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take away his property, otherwise the law will be strictly attended to.

P. KIRK, *Sheriff.*

April 29, 1821. 4w49

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, seven miles above Lincolnton, on the South Fork, on the 3d instant, a Negro man named TOM.—Tom is 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, pretty active, yellow complexion, and large white eyes.—Any person securing him in any jail, or bringing him to me, will be reasonably rewarded.

April 14, 1821.——3w47 JACOB HOYLE.

EXTRACT

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

There is too much knowledge spread throughout Europe, to allow any hope of its being extinguished. The people in different ranks (in some countries the higher rather than the lower) are wishing for reform. Freedom of commerce, right of expatriation, abolition of degrading privileges, a system of representation or a constitution, exemption from excessive taxation, are wants more or less strongly and distinctly felt, according to circumstances. All of these principles are opposed to the devouring abuse of great standing armies, which have been carried to their maximum of late years, and exhaust the resources of the state. To achieve these great points, they have a long effort to maintain, but they must finally succeed; they have to combat against greedy monopoly, against arrogant privileges, odious sinecures, heartless courtiers, and against large armies supported from the sweat of their brow, and the blood of their veins; they 'wrestle against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places;' but it is the cause of God, and he will give them the victory.

The force of circumstances is so strong, and often so salutary, that it acts as a corrective, in spite of the narrow bigotry which refuses to abolish what is obsolete, and it prevents the evils of downright resistance, by producing the licensed evasion of injurious laws. The sanguinary enactments of the old penal codes, the usury laws, and many others are examples of this kind. Justice could not be administered if the judges themselves did not assist in these evasions. In more cases, than in the famous one in England, under the Orders in Council, the daily transactions in departments, are 'a system of simulation and dissimulation,' owing to the obstinacy of retaining statutes superseded by the progress of society. Yet such practices must introduce the most dangerous confusion. Even in the most enlightened country in Europe, this pertinacious protection of black-letter progeny is often exhibited, sometimes odiously, sometimes ludicrously. There are many profoundly learned persons in that country, who believe that justice could not be administered, except in a preposterous wig. But there is a striking instance that may be cited. When bills are sent from the Commons to the Lords, it is supposed, that the whole house comes in a body; a dozen or fifteen members usually compose this deputation. When in the vestibule, the door-keeper announces them, the Lord Chancellor repeats it, and then taking in his hand a rusty, tarnished cushion about a foot square with the royal arms embroidered on it, makes his way to the bar, impeded by his cumbrous robes, and agitating the vast wig which covers his head and shoulders, and holds up this emblem of the throne, towards which the deputation advance, bowing three times, the chancellor returning each bow. The chairman, after reading the title of the bill, hands it to the chancellor, and retreats backwards, bowing three times again to the sacred emblem, the chancellor also again bowing each time in return. They are shut out in the vestibule; the chancellor then regains his place on the woolsack, (to which uncomfortable seat he is eternally condemned, because the woollen manufacture was *formerly* the staple of England,) and reads the title of the bill brought up from the lower house. The door-keeper next announces another message from the Commons; the same grotesque mummery is repeated by the same persons, and often for a dozen times in succession, for many bills are occasionally sent up at once. Now with such a plain, direct, business-like manner, as the English generally have adopted, it is laughable to see them carrying on, for half an hour together, this solemn baby-play. An Englishman will talk very scornfully of the pious frolic of Ferdinand, in embroidering a petticoat for the Virgin; but he is not struck at seeing the two houses of the great parliament of the empire daily acting this awkward, tedious farce. There are, no doubt, some who would contend, that it could not be done away without subverting the monarchy; and perhaps they may be right. When some of the fundamental maxims of a government are avowed fictions, it is difficult to know what to touch; when a tower is partly sustained by the ivy that has grown out of its ruins, the removal of a weed may loosen a key-stone, and shatter the whole fabric.

But the most remarkable incongruity between ancient institutions and modern practices is to be found in the freedom of the press. The wide use of this irresistible instrument will finally unmask every unsound and superannuated principle, and these must be renounced, or the former restrained in its career; and which is most likely to happen, we leave to the judgment of our readers. We hardly consider enough the prodigious and rapid strides which the press has made within the last half century. Before that period, even the debates in the British Parliament were only taken by stealth, and published in one or two journals of confined circulation. Now they are open and minutely given, and their bold and sometimes factious language, under all the authority of distinguished names, is carried daily to every tavern and alehouse in the kingdom. When the actions of a sovereign were known only to his courtiers, when the monarch, like every thing unknown, was held to be magnificent; when royalty, concealed within the precincts of a court, was hid from vulgar gaze, and surrounded with as much mystery as a Hindoo idol, it might inspire awe and reverence. But now that all its actions are exposed, all its aspects portrayed, all its foibles exaggerated, all its vices proclaimed, and a broad publicity transmits all its concerns with the velocity of the wind, from the purlieus of the court, to the remotest dwelling in the empire, what is to be thought of some of its attributes? What becomes of the divine right of kings? Where is the maxim that the king can do no wrong? What befalls the fountain of honour, if it is asserted to be only a mass of impurity? What more monstrous inconsistency can be conceived, than that of the deplorable investigation lately conducted in the British Parliament with the original principles of monarchy? The governments of Europe must either turn back, or assume new modifications; they must either arrest the progress of inquiry or publicity, or be able to bear its investigations. The maxims of the fourteenth, and the opinions of the nineteenth centuries will not harmonise together; one of them must be discarded.

From a Pamphlet, by *Thomas Hertell*, of New-York, and published by order of the New-York Society for Internal Improvement.

The ambition of parents to make *gentlemen* and *ladies* of their sons and daughters, is unfortunately too often connected with the error of supposing that *stylish living—expensive dress—idleness*, and *ignorance of any useful occupation*, constitute those characters. The prevailing disposition to admire the upper circles, and follow their examples, causes their follies to be imitated by many, who, wanting the means of meeting the expense, are often distressed, and sometimes ruined by their vain attempts to equal, in splendor, their wealthy neighbors. Under these circumstances, we ought not to be surprised that so many young men of the present day, are prodigal and profligate—and the young women are engaged in little or no study than that of the *fashions*, and employed in little other business than that of the *toilet*.—When connected in matrimony, should their affections survive the honey-moon, their prospects of domestic felicity are seldom promising. The one is found incompetent to the maintenance, and the other to the management of the domestic concerns of a family. Waste is soon succeeded by want, and poverty claims her paupers for the alms-house, or returns them with an accession of numbers, to their afflicted friends, unqualified to earn their own living, and prepared by their idleness and extravagance, and (not unfrequently) intemperance, to impoverish their parents, and bring "their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave." This is no sketch of fancy. Instances of its reality are so frequent, that probably few will read this, who cannot refer to one or more cases in confirmation of its truth. And yet, is it possible that it can have no influence to induce parents to mend their own manners, in order to preserve and improve the morals of their children?

Cast an inquiring eye into the upper circles of society, and we shall find that the greatest number of the wealthy men of the present day, have, by means of sobriety, industry and frugality, emerged from humble life to their present state of affluence—while too many of their cotemporaries, who are the descendants of the preceding generation of opulent families, are seen moving in the style of poor

gentlemen, or have sunk, or are sinking, to the level of degraded votaries of intemperance, and altogether exhibiting but the wreck of wealth, reputation and happiness, the consequences of an erroneous education. Parents seem not to read, in the fate of these, that of their own offspring, whose education is the same, or differs only in proportion as the present is more dissipated than the preceding generation. How absurd, to expect to secure to children health and happiness, by a course of education the reverse of that which produced those blessings to their parents, and raised them to wealth and influence in society! How unphilosophical to argue, that like causes will not be succeeded by similar effects! Judging by their conduct, however, it would seem as if parents were equally regardless of causes and consequences.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, MAY 11.

The April packet ship Amity, capt. Maxwell, and the ship Hector, capt. Gillender, both arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, which port they left in company on the 6th of April; and the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received papers to that date, with London papers to the evening of the 4th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 3d of last month, all inclusive.

The papers announce the important fact, that the Neapolitans have *failed in their attempt to establish a free government:* They have signed a convention with the Austrians, and the war in Italy is ended.

It appears that after the affair at Rieti, the Austrians advanced to Aquila. Subsequently, a bulletin was issued, dated at Castel di Sangro, and signed by general William Pepe, of which the following is an extract:

"The corps commanded by general Pepe was chiefly composed of legionaries and provisional militia, who were hastily assembled on the first announcement of the movements of the Austrian troops, and who never believed the war in which we were engaged was serious.

"With this corps, general Pepe had to guard the valley of Rovelo, Tagliacozzo, Andraduco, Leonesa, and the Tronto. The enemy appeared in force in the neighborhood of Civita Ducale. Among the courses of which general Pepe had it in his power to follow, the most prudent was to debouche from his position and to attempt an extensive reconnoissance. On the morning of the 7th, he attacked the enemy near Rieti, and at the same time directed an attack to be made near Leonessa by three battalions. The national troops, and particularly those of the line, drove back the enemy with the greatest bravery. A demi-battalion of the Capitanata distinguished itself in the first line, as did a demi-battalion of the 3d light infantry.

"In vain did the enemy deploy all his cavalry in the plain of Rieti, our sharp shooters handled the huzzars severely, and killed a great number of them, including some superior officers.

"After a warm fire had continued for seven hours, the enemy brought up reinforcements. His numbers soon became very superior to ours. The general ordered a retreat, which was effected without any of our troops receiving either a musket shot or a sabre cut. But the enemy advanced; the fire of his artillery threw into disorder the second line of our militia; who, perceiving that the troops composing the first line were retreating, believed the corps defeated which they had so bravely sustained for seven hours under the hottest fire. Many of the battalions of militia dispersed.

"The enemy, surprised at the courage our troops had opposed to them, did not venture to advance on any point—but having learned from spies the disorders which had taken place, he seized the propitious moment, and tried with large masses to force the passage of Antroduco. This defile was defended with extreme valor by the brave gen. Russo, whose troops fought well—but our troops were overcome by numbers, and the defile was carried. Gen. Pepe then moved his head quarters to Sulmona, and on the 11th to Castel di Sangro, where he intended to recompose his corps, and to present to the enemy that resistance which he ought to expect from Neapolitan soldiers when recovered from a first surprise. This corps will be recognised, and will be rendered well worthy of the esteem of the enemy and of the nation."

This intelligence is contained in a Neapolitan journal (14th ult.) which adds, gen. Pepe was expected in the capital, and that he was to be replaced by gen. Filangeri. Marshal Verdinost whose column had sustained no loss was also stated to be in the province of Chietti, embarrassing the enemy by manœuvring on his flanks. At Capua a council of war was held, by the prince regent, and on the breaking up of the council, lt. gen. Fardella was despatched to Florence on a mission to the king.

A private letter from Naples, of the same date, declares, that even the defiles of Antroduco, where a few men would have sufficed to arrest the progress of a whole corps of the enemy, were abandoned precipitately, and that the fugitives committed such excesses that the gates of Sulmona were closed against them. The army of Carascosa, which found itself in danger of being cut off, received orders to abandon the intrenched camp of Magnado and the line of Gariglano, and to retire to Capua by that of Volturno. As soon as the news of the complete defeat of Gen. Pepe was received, the prince regent communicated it to the parliament, who adopted the resolution of sending an address to the king.

Fourth Bulletin of the Austrian Army.

Head-quarters at Teano, March 20.

"The grand army after passing the Liri, at Ceprano, advanced rapidly to San Germano. Gen. Carascosa had fallen back with his army into the intrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua. The same spirit which caused the dispersion of gen. Pepe's army in the Abruzzi manifested itself in a still more violent way in the camp of Mignano. The troops, unwilling to fight for the Insurgent cause, declared against their chiefs, who could only escape from the danger that threatened them by allowing the soldiers to disperse, and return to their homes, after laying down their arms.

"The Neapolitan army no longer exists. The royal guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline.

"The forts of San Germano on the Monte Cassino surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of *Live the King.*

"Capua, one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom, opens its gates to-morrow.

"To-morrow our advanced guard will be at Versa.

"The war is terminated. Our entrance into the capital will be that of an allied army.

"What has been done at Naples was neither the wish of the people nor the army. This, facts prove."

CONVENTION

Between the Austrians and Neapolitans.

"The undersigned, furnished with full powers for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

"1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all the points of the kingdom. 2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies. 3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its post shall occupy, but not pass, the town of Aversa. 4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the object of a particular convention. 5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual. 6. All royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which it may occupy; all arsenals, magazines, parks, dock yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belong of right to the king, and shall be respected as such. 7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the King. All the materials of war, as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directors. 8. The present convention shall be ratified by the prince regent and by the baron Frimont, the general commanding the Austrian army.

"Signed at the grand priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

Baron AMBROSIO.
Count FRYNELMONT."

Sardinia.—A private letter from Paris, dated March 21, says: 'A courier, who has arrived this day from Italy, states that the affairs of Piedmont are not in that situation which has been reported; that the Provisionary junta have declared the prince of Carignano, and all other members of the royal family, incapable of reigning. It is added, that they are making great preparations for marching on Milan, where they have been invited. The public are in the greatest anxiety to hear the news of this intended movement.'

The other accounts from that country, which have arrived by express, are as follows:

TURIN, MARCH 23.—Tranquility and order prevail in this capital. If disorders and misfortunes have occurred in the province, as well as at Genoa, to the inconceivable conduct of the prince regent alone they must be attributed.—The streets of Turin are filled with soldiers.—Numerous contingents are arriving from all the provinces of the kingdom; Count San Rosa, Minister of war and marine, has addressed an order of the day to them. The Russian Minister has taken his departure. It is to be hoped that the great powers will not consent to any attempt of Austria, to occupy Piedmont as well as Naples, as that would be to give up to her the whole of Italy.

In commenting upon the above intelligence, the Liverpool Mercury of March 6th, (which contains President Monroe's Inaugural speech,) remarks as follows:

The failure of the Neapolitans to establish their freedom, will be seriously lamented by all men of liberal sentiments, particularly at a moment when, as a confirmation of the beautiful theory of liberty, we present them with the inaugural speech of the president of a great nation, which shows how beneficial to the human race those theories may be rendered practical. The Holy Alliance may triumph over Naples, but America remains, a great and inextinguishable beacon to direct our hopes and our endeavors to the safe harbor of constitutional government.—While America remains free, (and what power on earth can enslave her?) Europe cannot be wholly enslaved. Nor do we think that the friends of freedom have cause to despair, even of Naples. In this successful aggression, Austria has added to the catalogue of her own crimes, and thereby afforded further cause for the hatred and the vengeance of those whom she dares to oppress. It is not by soldiers that the ideas and sentiments of men can be extirpated; and she has been taught by the events of the last year, that even soldiers have their periods of reflection; that even these well practised machines of war may sometimes assert their share of humanity and may turn their weapons to other purposes than that of defending the thrones of despots, or that of executing the sanguinary behests of greedy and ambitious tyrants. Spain and Portugal still remain in the enjoyment of their newly acquired liberties; and it is impossible that France and England can long continue to behold with indifference the westward progress of that oriental despotism which, while it pretends to preach the safety of thrones, is manifestly aiming at the destruction of all the commerce, all the power, and all the independence of the western nations. The despotic spirit must be driven beyond the Wolga, or Europe will be to Russia, what Egypt and Persia were, in ancient days, to Assyria.

PARIS, APRIL 1.—A telegraphic dispatch announces that the Austrians entered Naples on the 25th.

BOSTON, MAY 3.

From India.—We have received Calcutta papers to Jan. 9, brought by the Indus. The latest papers contain a variety of details of the proceedings of an army under Col. Stanhope, in the province of Okamandel, and the reduction of the Fortress of Dwarka. The troops disembarked Nov. 24, at Kutch Gud. Vervalla and the tower of Rupen Bunder were abandoned by the enemy. The army immediately advanced and attacked Dwarka, which they obtained possession of, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the garrison, 4 or 500 of whom were slain.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in various parts of India on the night of Dec. 31. Persons walking were compelled to stop, and stand like one in a small boat, or a wagon in rapid motion. There was nothing remarkable in the appearance of the heavens, unless it was the unusual clearness of the atmosphere, and brilliancy of the stars.

The following is from the India Gazette of Jan. 8:

"It appears that a war with Siam has been seriously determined on at the Court of Ava, and great exertions have been set in progress for commencing it with effect. Large supplies of money had been required from all the provinces, and, in consequence of the operation of this measure, money has become very scarce at Rangoon, and the markets were of necessity very dull. A body of men was expected there, amounting, with followers, to ten thousand, under the command of an officer of high rank. This was to be the nucleus of a great army, since it was to be augmented by a man from every family in Pegu, and to be afterwards increased further, in the same manner, as it passed through other provinces to the enemy's frontier. Where it was impracticable to give a man, the family was to pay a sum of from 80 to 100 ticals, and by this and other exactions the funds necessary for keeping the army on foot and in efficiency were to be provided."

DOMESTIC.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.

PARIS, (KY.) APRIL 7.

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Franklin, Missouri, of unquestionable veracity, to another in this neighborhood, dated 23d February, 1821.

"Mr. Benjamin F. Rogers, a native of Fayette county, Ky. and half brother to Dr. James Moss, late of Maysville, Ky. and his friend Mr. Carr, also from Fayette county, were on their return from Council Bluffs, as the cold weather commenced. Rogers was sick and weak; their progress was slow, and a fall of snow exhausted their horses, and they had to abandon them. I was told the snow was three feet deep. Their next attempt was to proceed by water, and they went down the river until Mr. Rogers' weak state of health, and the accumulating ice, determined them to land and decide on Mr. R's. remaining until Mr. Carr would proceed to the settlement, and procure help to take him in. The settlement, or inhabited part of the country, was 150 miles distant, and they feared, as the weather was cold, they might both perish, as Mr. Rogers was too weak to proceed. The snow was raked off by his faithful friend, leaves gathered for a bed, wood to last to his return, a fire kindled, powder left him to kindle his fire in case it should go out, a Buffaloe robe and a horse blanket left him, and all the provisions they had, a quart of corn. The friend took his leave, with promise to return as soon as a man and horse could be procured. The first night he (Carr) stopped, he attempted to kindle a fire, but his powder was wet and he did not succeed; he had to beat about a tree all night to keep himself from freezing. In this manner he reached the settlement, and as soon as he could, with the necessary help, returned to his friend. In the mean time a fall of snow happened. This added to the difficulty of finding the place where he had left his friend. He thought it was near Cow Island, and spent many days exploring that quarter fearing Rogers had moved his ground.

Not succeeding in his search as he left him on the bank of Missouri, he was determined to proceed higher up, and on the 21st day after he left him, he found him 40 or 50 miles from his search, but where he had actually left him. He observed a rise of snow, (the snow was all over the ground) and many tracks of a wolf leading to it, and with a palpitating heart he went up to it, and saw a piece of Buffaloe rope sticking out, and stooping down, discovered the shining eyes of his friend!—He was alive! but his feet much frozen. His fire had given out, and in attempting to make more, his powder blew up. He was afraid his friend had frozen, and in despairing of life he rolled himself up in his Buffaloe robe and lay down. He was eight days without any kind of food, and was so exhausted that when the wolf stared him in the face, he was not able to make any exertion, or noise to drive him away. They got him safe into Hempstead. It was feared he would lose his feet, but Dr. L———y told me he would not even lose a toe! Is this not a wonderful tale, but nevertheless it is strictly true. I went to see him at the Doctor's in this place. I did not hear all the particulars from himself, as he was in much pain when I saw him, but I had it from the best authority. He acknowledges the hand of God in his wonderful preservation. It is a miracle!—The last time I saw the Doctor he told me he would soon be well; that he would lose part of the flesh off his great toes, but expected it would be replaced. Let no one in the most trying circumstances despair of the mercy of God."

ANOTHER THEATRE BURNT.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 9.

This morning about 3 o'clock our citizens were again roused by the cry of fire. The flames were first discovered bursting from the roof of the Old Theatre, situate in South street. The building had not been open for the preceding twenty-four hours. About ten frame houses, in the immediate neighborhood, were burnt, and some of the families that occupied them were unable to save an article of their furniture. Mr. John Diamond, distiller, whose dwelling and distillery were near the theatre, has suffered a considerable loss. The first notice he had of the fire was from the scratching and howling of his dog at the door of his bed room. A Ball was held in the theatre on Monday evening. Whether the fire could have proceeded from this source, or was the work of an incendiary, remains to be determined.

NORFOLK, MAY 7.

Commodore Barron left this on Saturday last, in the packet schooner Mark-Time, for New-York, to attend the Court of Inquiry ordered at his request, for the investigation of certain allegations against him, to convene in that city on the 10th inst. The Court is to consist of three captains, two of whom are Commodore Stewart and Captain Morris. Commodore Murray is not a member, as has been stated.

CHARLESTON, MAY 15.

Fraud in Cotton.—Another instance of the detestable practice of fraud in the packing of cotton, was detected in this city on Friday last.—A lot consisting of fourteen bales at 14½, and three bales at 12½ cents per lb. was purchased by a merchant in King-street, on examining which it appeared that seven bales of the former, and one of the latter, consisted of very inferior quality, ingeniously plated on the outside, to the thickness of from 2 to 3 inches, with prime cotton. The whole of the eight bales were adjudged, by four respectable merchants who called to examine the same, to be worth not more than 7 cents per lb. with the expense of mending and repacking charged thereon.—It appears from the certificate of the persons who brought the cotton to town, and sold it, that it was owned and packed by CLEMINS M'GARRITY, living on Sugar Creek, in Union District. *Courier.*

WASHINGTON, N. C. MAY 11.

Corn—This indispensable article has nearly disappeared; there is at this time but little in market for sale, and is now selling at three dollars per barrel, and going off quick at that price.

BRIDGEPORT, (CON.) APRIL 25.

Important to Mariners.—Any gentleman who will call at Mr. Knapp's to-morrow in the forenoon, may see an experiment made with a very simple apparatus, which goes to prove, that a vessel at sea may be imperceptibly drawn broad-sidewise out of its course, by the attractive power of electricity in a thunder cloud; and by that means, the best mariner deceived in his calculations. It is more than probable, that many a ship has been lost by this electrical phenomenon.

We understand that on Tuesday, the first of May, about four o'clock in the afternoon, two white men, a Mr. Bishop and Mr. Garrett, and three negroes, were instantly killed by lightning, near Mr. Trotti's, in Barnwell District, S. C. and five others near them were at the same time severely injured.—*Augusta Advertiser.*

Miss Wheaton *vs.* Tompkins. This case was tried at Albany, N. Y. before chief justice Spencer. It was a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant was proved to be worth $400, and the jury took the whole of it for the poor girl, who had been so shamefully deserted, after two years' courtship.

Several counterfeit *One Dollar* notes, purporting to be on the Principal of the State Bank of North Carolina, have lately been presented. The two we have seen were made payable to M. Stokes, and badly executed. The smallest attention will detect the spurious notes.

Raleigh Star.

The Federal Circuit Court met on the 12th inst. and adjourned on the same day, after trying all the cases ready for trial. Judgments to a considerable amount were obtained by Petersburg Merchants and the U. S. Branch Bank.—*ib.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1821.

SAMUEL JONES, Esq. was elected Sheriff of this county on Thursday last, for the ensuing year.

We understand it is in contemplation to consecrate the New Church in this town to divine service on the last sabbath in June.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

The following resolutions, passed at the late meeting of the Trustees of the Western College at Lincolnton, have been communicated to us for publication; and we are happy in informing the public, that we are authorized to say they were passed under the most sanguine belief (from the few subscription papers there offered for inspection) that a sum sufficient will be obtained to put the Institution in operation. This is highly creditable to the public spirit and liberality of the West, and must be gratifying to every one who feels any interest in the advancement of literature and science, the progression of moral improvement, or in the influence and respectability of the State.

Pursuant to agreement, the Trustees of the Western College met at Lincolnton on the 7th of May, when the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That three Trustees be appointed a committee of examination, to view and examine the different scites that have been, or may be offered, for the Western College, viz: one from Burke, one from Lincoln, and one from Mecklenburg; and that Col. Thomas G. Polk, Col. Isaac T. Avery, and Maj. Lawson Henderson, compose said committee.

Resolved, By a majority of the Trustees present, that a meeting take place in Lincolnton on Wednesday, the 29th of August next, for the purpose of fixing on a scite for the Western College; and that the Secretary be requested to have publication made thereof in the State Gazette, as required by the charter.

Whoever will compare the situation of man at the present day, with his condition in ages past, or even limiting the view to half a century, will perceive that a very beneficial change in his moral and social condition has taken place. Man may not be radically better; but for all the enjoyments and purposes of life, the change is as *efficient* as if it were actually a change of human nature. This change in the relative condition of mankind, this amelioration of morals, and, consequently, of society, is not altogether (though mostly) confined to the civilized, or the christianized world: a slow but progressive change may be perceived operating in every quarter of the globe, and among almost every degree and color of the human race. This has not been, nor will it be, accomplished by physical means; it is the result of extended and combined operations of *moral* force, directed, in many instances, by as noble a principle as can actuate the human breast,—BENEVOLENCE.

But in no country has a greater, a more perceptible, or a happier alteration taken place, than in this. But a few years ago, comparatively speaking, this country was one vast trackless wilderness; the light of revelation had never cast its splendors over the moral darkness which enshrouded it, nor the beams of science penetrated its impervious forests. Man, it is true, existed here; but his form alone distinguished him from the higher order of brutes. What a delightful contrast is now exhibited! How bright and cheering is the future prospect! We look forward, through the long vista of ages, and behold the progressive glory and grandeur of our happy country. We see a lengthening-train of heroes and statesmen, of divines, of poets, and orators, and historians, and of the sons of science; we see a numerous, virtuous, and intelligent people; and when we look for the sources of this moral and intellectual grandeur, we find them in the seats of knowledge and science; in the hallowed haunts of EDUCATION.

EDUCATION is the perennial fountain from which will issue streams to fertilize and beautify the moral face of nature; EDUCATION, more than any other cause, or more than all other causes put together, will exalt our country to that moral eminence, to that height of power and glory, which her institutions and geographical situation seem to destine her, and to which, if she does not attain, the blame must rest upon ourselves, and on those who come after us.—Heaven has given us the means, in the most boundless profusion; and all that is required of us in return, is simply to use them.

The establishment of every college, of every academy, and of every common school, is so far accelerating our glorious destiny. Will any one, then, any one who feels for the honor and glory of his country, for the welfare of his posterity, hesitate to contribute, according to his means, for the support of these important establishments? establishments which are to make the light of knowledge as diffuse as the light of heaven? Will any one, who honors and respects his native state, any one, to whom the name of Carolina is dear, be reckless of her interests, and indifferent to her fame? Will any citizen of the WEST, refuse support to an institution which the friends of science and of man are endeavoring to build up among us, and with which are inseparably connected the best interests of his children? An institution which is calculated to give to the West that influence in the state, to which its population and fine climate entitle it? We hope not. Let every one, then, act as though the success of the Western College depended entirely on his exertions; as though the welfare of millions hung trembling on a simple volition of his: let this be the case, and success is certain; the triumph of the WEST is certain.

Naples is defeated, debased, enslaved; and she deserves it. She has basely and dastardly cowered to her oppressors; she has disappointed the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world; and now let her clank her chains and bare her back to the lash of her task-masters. She had the sympathy of all christendom; but she has proved herself totally unworthy of it. She might have been the rallying-point for the friends of freedom in Italy and Germany; she might have caught a patriotic enthusiasm from the monuments of her former glory, from the recollections of ancient times, and erected the standard of liberty on the tombs of her heroes, and restored to the land of science and song, of painting and sculpture, some portion of its former greatness; she might have immortalized herself, and

> left her lofty name,
> A light, a land-mark, on the cliffs of fame;

but no: she has preferred servitude to liberty; infamy to honor: and let her have them. Let her bury herself in her own shame, and be heard only by the rattling of her fetters. A nation that can tamely resign its liberty, and with it all that can make life worth possessing, deserves no pity for her fate; it would be a prostitution of sympathy to indulge it towards her.

We have something more than "thousand tongued rumor" to support what we stated in a former number relative to the application made by the late Governor of this State for an appointment in *Florida*, while he was in the actual occupancy of the gubernatorial chair; we have something *tangible;* we have "confirmation strong as" black and white can make it; but we do not feel ourselves called upon to produce it, to rebut the pitiful slander and gratuitous assertions of the *Halifax Compiler*.

We again repeat, that we possess no unfriendly feelings towards Gov. BRANCH. We published the fact, not because he was an *eastern*, but because he was a *public*, man; because he was the Governor of North-Carolina, an office conferred upon him by the *people*, and which we thought (and still think) a little more dignified than the office of Governor of Florida, conferred by the *President*. It is sheer folly, or something worse, to attribute its publication to *disappointment* respecting a *Convention:* we were not *disappointed;* we knew the East too well to doubt the course they would take. We did not then, nor do we now, expect any thing from their *justice:* if they ever grant a Convention, it will be from a widely different principle.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A number of respectable farmers of Rowan met in this town on Thursday, the 24th instant, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, when a committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the same. When the constitution is to be submitted and the society organized, we have not understood; due notice, however, of the time will doubtless be given.

It is needless to point out the objects of this society, or the advantages which will flow from it, as they must be apparent to every one: it is unnecessary to enforce the *necessity* of an institution of this kind, as we have only to cast our eyes upon the country around us to find arguments more weighty than any which we could present: It is simply necessary, we should think, to mention that such a society is organizing, to insure for it the support and countenance of every intelligent farmer in the county.

From the National Intelligencer, May 8.

The Commissioners of the Navy left town yesterday morning, on a visit to the eastern navy yards. They will proceed without delay, we have understood, at once, to Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the most distant point of their journey, and inspect the yards at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, on their return. The object of this visit, we understand, is to perfect certain arrangements to ensure economy in the expenditure of the public moneys confided to them for the public service; and, generally, to promote the public interest in such matters as personal observation at the different navy yards may suggest to them.

It has been the intention of the Commissioners for two or three years past, we have understood, to make this visit; but the pressure of the business of their office has not permitted them to do so, although urged by their own sense of its utility, and by the repeated requests of the officers commanding those establishments. We have now, on the stocks, a ship of the line at Portsmouth, one at Boston, a frigate at New-York, and another at Philadelphia, nearly all of which are in a state of launching. If they are to remain on the stocks, to preserve them is of the greatest importance, and the best means of doing this must be decided on. It becomes necessary, also, to determine on the sites for the remainder of ships to be built under the law providing for the gradual increase of the navy. These duties can only be performed well by personal examination; and, as most of the arrangements devolved upon the Commissioners by the act for the increase of the navy are completed, and the recess of Congress permitting them to be absent a short time from the seat of government, a favorable opportunity is afforded of making this necessary tour. We understand that their absence will not exceed eighteen days, which will allow them to spend two days at each navy yard.

Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, is appointed to be one of the Commissioners for the decision of Claims, under the treaty with Spain. We are also informed that Hugh White has accepted his appointment as Commissioner.—The Board, therefore, now consists of Hugh White, William King, and Littleton W. Tazewell, and is expected to meet at this city the next month. The Secretary to the Board is not yet appointed.—*ib.*

Population of Massachusetts.—It appears by the late census, that the whole population of the State of Massachusetts is 523,287; of whom 3425 are foreigners, not naturalized—6868 are free blacks, and there are no slaves. There are 63,400 persons engaged in agriculture, 13,301 in commerce, and 33,464 in manufactures.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the *Yadkin Navigation Company*, will be held in the town of Lawrenceville, on Wednesday, the 20th of June next.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

May 18, 1821. 3 51

Estate of Jacob Tacker.

NOTICE.—At Rowan County Court, May term, 1821, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Tacker, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

ZEBULON HUNT, *Adm'r.*

May 25, 1821.——t53p

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will return to me, at Clemonstown, Rowan county, my apprentice, PETER DANIELS, who has left me without my consent. Said apprentice is between nineteen and twenty years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, slender made; had on, when he left me, a pair of blue woollen pantaloons, a broadcloth coat, waistcoat not recollected, and a wool hat. I forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said apprentice.

BENTON CLEMONS.

Rowan, May 24, 1821. t53p

Train Oil.

10 Barrels of Train Oil for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS.

May 1, 1821.——47

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

ROBERT K. WILSON *vs.* William Beaty: Original attachment; levied on land. It is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2d Monday in July next, and replevy, plead, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, and the property condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

6wt56 Witness, ISAAC CRATON, *C. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

WAUGH & FINLY *vs.* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May Session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

GEORGE BOWER *vs.* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

LEONARD SHOWN *versus* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

KOONROD SMITTIAT *vs.* James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Equity, March Term, 1821.....Montford Stokes *versus* John Charmichael. In this cause it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless John Charmichael, who resides out of this state, and is a defendant in this cause, shall appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court house in Wilkesborough, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.—*March* 19, 1821.

6wt55 J. GWYN, Jun. *C. M. E.*

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. S. Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life; therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from EIGHT to SIX cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821.—50 JOHN LANE.

For Sale,

THE well known stand in Lexington, N. C. known by the name of the *SWAN TAVERN*, with one and a half Town Lots, with good Stables, a Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses. The Dwelling-house is roomy, and well furnished with furniture, which may be had by the purchaser.

Also, 130 acres of good LAND, joining town. The plantation is in a high state of cultivation. I will make the payments easy, as times are *hard*. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

MICHAEL BEARD.

May 7th, 1821. 10w49

SIX CENTS REWARD,

FOR delivering to me my apprentice, *Formtin F. Tucker*, who left me on the 1st day of May, 1821. Those who harbor him, or employ him, shall be liable to prosecution. ELON FEIMSTER.

Iredell Connty, N. C. May 14, 1821.—t52p

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Millinery Business.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its various branches.....viz: Making Ladies' Dresses, Head Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c. Having procured some of the newest Northern and Southern fashions, she flatters herself with the hope of being able to suit the taste of the ladies of Salisbury, and those of the adjacent country. She will alter and clean Straw Bonnets. Merchants wishing to have goods worked up, can procure them done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber at Mr. Wm. Rough's, next door to Mr. John Beard's, Main-street, Salisbury.

Orders from the country will be carefully and punctually attended to. ELLEN DUFFY.

Salisbury, May 18, 1821. 50

A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Lincoln county, on the 9th of April last. He says his name is EDMOND. He is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, has a scar on his left foot, says he is a carpenter by trade, and says he belongs to Robert D. Wade, in Person county. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, &c.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor*

Lincolnton, N. C. May 5, 1821. 3w49

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM "SUKEY"—A NEW POEM.

Is there a spot, more dearly lov'd than all,
More than all others which this world can give?—
Where flowers forever bloom, and pleasures call!
For which we dare to die, and love to live?
Where centre all the joys our lives have seen?—
Where days are always bright, and nights serene?

Is there a spot, to which the exile turns
When wandering lonely on a distant shore?
The while, his struggling heart within him burns,
Longing to visit its fair scenes once more!
Where pure ones dwell, who love his memory yet,
Far o'er the dark blue sea, he never can forget?

Is there a spot, where we would ever be,
From cradled childhood to declining age?
Where noble minds exult, and souls are free,
Glorious in light; where dwell the brave and sage?
The beautiful and bright, where'er we roam?
There is, there is—OUR COUNTRY AND OUR HOME!

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

I cannot mourn that time has fled,
Though in its flight some joys have perished;
I cannot mourn that hopes are dead,
Which my young heart too dearly cherished.

For time has brought me as it past,
More valued joys than those it banished,
And hope has o'er the future cast
Still brighter hues, as others vanished,

Nor can I mourn that days are gone,
With many a heart-felt sorrow laded;
Nor will I grieve o'er pleasures flown,
That early glowed, and quickly faded.

For time, with kind and gentle sway,
Still softens every passing sorrow,
And though it steals one joy to-day,
It adds another on the morrow.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

ITALIAN CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

From "Travels in France and Italy," by the Rev. Wm. Berrian, of New-York.

"The churches in general are open throughout the year, from the dawn to the close of the day. In every cathedral there are at least two services, and very often likewise in the parish churches; indeed a third is by no means uncommon. And on these occasions it is not merely the chapter who assemble to perform a prescribed duty, or a parochial priest with his assistants, but a considerable number of worshippers, and frequently a large congregation. In the smaller towns and villages it is usual for the husbandman, before he goeth forth to his labour, to attend the sacrifice of the mass. And after the toils of the day are over, you will sometimes find them pressing in crowds to the *Benedizione*, or to an evening service, so called, perhaps, because they are dismissed with the final benediction.

"In the intervals of the stated offices, individuals, as they are prompted by a gratitude that longs to unburthen itself, or by a sorrow that seeks for comfort, or a troubled conscience that wants appeasing, or a superstitious scrupulousness that places duty in multiplying religious observances, are constantly entering the churches to offer up their private devotions. Each one comes in and goes out with silence, and as if he were the only worshipper in the temple. No man seems to notice his neighbour, and whatever merit they may think their secret obligations will give them in the sight of God, they are not presented in such a way as to manifest any desire for the praise of men. There are certainly as many who come for this purpose at twilight, and a little later, when the obscurity of the building confounds the features of the friend and stranger, as at any other hour. I have never been so much impressed by this devout practice as at such times, when the glimmering from some altar has partially shown these solitary worshippers, or scattered groups prostrate and in silence; or when through the gloom I have discerned their dim and shadowy forms flitting before me; or when I would have scarcely known that I was not alone, but for the sound of some reverent step, now and then interrupting the profound stillness.

"The dresses of three officiating priests at the principal altar to-day, were rich and splendid. A loose mantle, open at the sides, called a cope, which was made of white silk or satin embroidered with gold, was thrown over a long white surplice. At Loretto, the copes of the priests appeared to be one tissue of gold. The former were neat and elegant, and the latter sumptuous rather than gaudy.

"The ecclesiastics of rank, when not officiating at the altar, are dressed in a black cossack, over which there is a kind of white demi-surplice, and over that again a scarlet or purple mantle, with a hood hanging on the back, and a train gathered up in a fold which nearly touches the ground. The hair is generally powdered and curled, and the top of the head covered with a circular piece of scarlet cloth. The priests of inferior rank are without the mantle and without powder. Their crown is also shorn, but covered with a round piece of black cloth. Some of the clergy wear square black or purple caps, which are taken off at certain parts of the service. The young men intended for the ministry are simply habited in a purple cossack. Many slight particulars and minute variations, from not having been noted down, are now forgotten. The chapter, which usually consists of from thirty to a hundred priests, sit in stalls around the recess behind the grand altar, and a great number of candidates in the intermediate space.

"The service, when they are neither chanting nor playing on the organ, is performed in a kind of recitative. One part is frequently begun before the other is ended. Sometimes it is in regular response, and sometimes with united voices. As the chant, however, is generally mingled with the service, and occasionally the melody of the choir, the effect is almost always solemn and striking.

"The pulpit in their churches is generally large and commodious, and more like the desk in our own. The preacher's feet are not immovable, but he shifts his position, passing from one end to the other, sometimes too precipitately, but in general easily and gracefully. His square black cap is taken off in invocation, but never to enforce his argument, as at Saintes. The tones appeared to me to have all the variety of animated conversation among the Italians, and the gestures, though sometimes too measured or too extravagant, were more commonly bold and impressive. In the most rapid and elevated flights the delivery was so distinct that nothing could be lost; and when the preacher appeared to be exhausted by his exertions he would sit down in the pulpit, and, leaning on the front of it, would address the people in a lowered tone, with the simplicity of a father to his children. Then gradually growing warm, and his voice rising again, he would start up and break out into his fromer violence. This appears theatrical in description, but it often seemed to me exceedingly natural and striking, and was, no doubt, suited to the genius and habits of the people. At any rate, they always succeeded in securing a respectful and earnest attention.

"The priests appear abroad in a large black cassock, buttoned before, or in the full dress of a clergyman, with the addition of a cocked hat, and black silk scarf hanging from the collar of the coat and reaching down behind to their feet. The latter is becoming and graceful.

"The Dominicans dress in a white gown and cassock. The fraternity of the Comaldolese are clothed in a grey mantle covering the whole body and head, excepting small holes for the eyes. Their appearance is frightful. and it was my impression, on first seeing this habit, that it was a piece of frolicsome masquerade. The mendicant friars have a brown cassock, fastened with a girdle. —The dignitaries of the church wear purple stockings. The scarlet hat, with a rounded crown and broad brim, is the distinguished badge of the cardinals. When they ride out their equipage is gay and pompous, and when they walk, they are followed by a servant. I have seen them in getting out of carriages, affecting the most ridiculous effeminacy, and leaning on the arms of their attendants as if they had not strength enough to support themselves. The coach of the Archbishop of Naples is preceded and surrounded by domestics, who move on with it in a slow and steady walk.

"The clergy are innumerable, and in every part of Italy they must form a considerable portion of the population.—We hear such accounts of the morals of many among them as would, perhaps, be given of the sacred order, by the same kind of informants, in countries where their manners are comparatively pure and unblamable. That there are irregularities, especially among some of the higher rank, cannot well be doubted; but there is reason to believe, that they are greatly exaggerated. The Romish priests are certainly much devoted to the public functions of their office. They visit their parishioners in sickness and in sorrow, but seldom in health and joy. I was acquainted with some of them, and learned incidentally of many. They are, in general, easy and courteous in their manners; and if at any time a stranger is in want of information, he should not hesitate to stop an ecclesiastic in the streets, nor to ask him in the churches, for it is always the readiest way to get it; and though he fail in the object of his inquiry, he may be sure, at least, of a kind and gentle answer."

JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT.

In my journey through life, and intercourse in society, I have found many, very many, who acted on many occasions from no higher motives than "*just for the fun of it.*"

Among my acquaintance in my youth, was one Tom Jones, a good natured inoffensive chap, who meant no one any harm, but was peculiarly liable to engage in matters of considerable moment, and proceed so far that it was often difficult and sometimes dangerous to stop. He paid his addresses to Maria S——, the daughter of a respectable though not wealthy farmer, who lived retired on one of those pleasant farms among the Green Mountains in Vermont, through no other motive than "*just for the fun of it*," not having the most distant idea of ever being united with her in the holy bands of matrimony. But ere he reflected on the inconsistency of the procedure, she had contracted a pure and hallowed affection for him, too deep to be eradicated, too strong to be broken, without consigning the victim to an early grave. Thomas, as I said before, had not the most distant idea of marrying her, because he had no real affection for her, and provided he had, he knew that he was only heir to a great fortune, and he was well convinced that his father would never consent to a union where there was so much disparity in worldly greatness? He knew that her affection for him was pure and innocent, and he probably would, such was his simplicity of feeling, have made her the partner of his joys and sufferings, had it not been for incensing his father. But, alas! he left her a prey to all the pangs of disappointed love. "She did not long survive the cruel stroke." Love, like a canker, preyed upon her heart, and like the rose, she drooped, and withered, and faded away.

When Thomas was made acquainted with her fate, it struck like a dagger to his heart. He was compelled to blame himself as the cause of her untimely exit, and embitter his moments for a while with the soul distracting reflection, that for no better reason than "*just for the fun of it*," he had been the cause of sending a lovely woman to the grave! But such reflection did not long continue: he found means to dispel his sorrows "amid the whirl of varied occupation," and has now forgotten that such a being as Maria ever existed.

Louisa was a young lady of an amiable disposition; and was of the charming age of sixteen, beloved and respected by all who knew her. She, alas! soon began to be coquetish—would at one time appear all love and affection for one person, and then again, "*just for the fun of it*," receive the address of another, until she *jilted* half the young men in the country, when at last, she, "*just for the fun of it*," was obliged to take up (with her) the bitter portion of an *Old Maid.—Vt. Rep.*

PRESERVED HEADS.

The following paragraph has been prepared for publication several weeks, and excluded to make room for other subjects. London is not the only place which has been favored by this singular species of exportations. At least three of these preparations have been received in this port; two per the Bencoolen, and one by the Hindostan. We believe they are in the possession of Dr. Traill, and that they will ultimately be deposited in the Liverpool Royal Institution: [*Liv. Mer.*

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS.

It is well known that the New Zealanders practice a mode of drying and preserving the heads of their chiefs who have fallen in battle. Some of these singular memorials have been brought to this country, by the traders who touch on that Island, the sailors being anxious to get them in exchange for baubles which might attract the cupidity of the natives. One of these is in possession of a gentleman in the city; it is the head of a chief, about thirty years of age, who was killed in battle about twelve months ago. It is certainly much less disgusting than such a preparation might be conceived to be. It is perfectly dry, and has not the least offensive smell. The whole of the substance within the skull is taken out, and the skin is fastened within to a small hoop. The skin has a yellowish tanned appearance, and there is not an eighth of an inch that is free from tattooing. The teeth are perfect, but small, and much worn. The place in the cheek where the fatal ball entered, and where the skin was consequently broken, is supplied by a piece of wood, on which the lines of the tattooing are continued. The forest is high, and has apparently been stripped of hair for the purpose of scarification; but, from the hinder part of the head, the hair hangs luxuriantly in easy curls. It is black and soft, and in a perfectly natural state, not having been in the least injured by whatever process the head has been subjected to. The head has been recognized by the chiefs who are in this country as that of a person of the most exalted rank, which is also shown by the tattooing. As every step in dignity is marked by a fresh scratch on the face, the owner of the head must have arrived at the *ne plus ultra* of elevation.

Religious.

EXTRACTS FROM
'THE HOLY DYING' OF JEREMY TAYLOR.

'A man is a bubble. He is born in vanity and sin; he comes into the world like morning mushrooms, soon thrusting up their heads into the ear, and conversing with their kindred of the same production, and as soon they turn into dust and forgetfulness; some of them without any other interest in the affairs of the world, but that they made their parents a little glad, and very sorrowful. Others ride longer in the storm; it may be until seven years of vanity be expired, and then peradventure the sun shines hot upon their heads, and they fall into the shades below, into the cover of death and darkness of the grave to hide them. But if the bubble stands the shock of a bigger drop, outlives the chances of a child, of a careless nurse, of drowning in a pail of water, of being overlaid by a sleepy servant, or such little accidents, then the young man dances like a bubble empty and gay, and shines like a dove's neck or the image of a rainbow, which hath no substance, and whose very imagery and colours are fantastical; and so he dances out the gaiety of his youth, and is all the while in a storm, and endures, only because he is not knocked in the head by a drop of bigger rain, or crushed by the pressure of a load of indigested meat, or quenched by the disorder of an ill placed humour; and to preserve a man alive in the midst of so many chances and hostilities, is as great a miracle as to create him; to preserve him from rushing into nothing, and at first to draw him up from nothing, were equally issues from an almighty power.'

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'Some are called *at age* at fourteen, some at one and twenty, some never; but all men late enough; for the life of a man comes upon him slowly and insensibly. But as when the sun approaches toward the gates of the morning, he first opens a little eye of heaven, and sends away the spirits of darkness, and gives light to a cock, and calls up the lark to matting, and by and by gilds the fringes of a cloud and peeps over the eastern hills, thrusting out his golden horns, like those which decked the brow of Moses, when he was forced to wear a veil, because himself had seen the face of God; and still, while a man tells a story, the sun gets up higher, till he shews a full face and full light, and then he shines one whole day, under a cloud often, and sometimes weeping great and little showers, and sets quickly, so is a man's season and his life.'

'It is the same harmless thing that a poor shepherd suffered yesterday or a maid servant to day; and at the same time in which you die, in that very night a thousand creatures die with you, some wise men, and many fools; and the wisdom of the first will not quit him, and the folly of the latter does not make him unable to die.'

The following strong, elevated and impressive language is the concluding passage of a sermon on the death of an aged minister:

Will not an unfading crown of glory amply compensate the most painful sacrifice and self-denying exertions? If a green chaplet, a wreath of man's applause, was a powerful stimulus to a Greek or Roman, how should a Christian be excited to fight and run that he may win a prize of infinite worth! "The sufferings of this present time," however severe, "are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us."—What are pains and sorrow to him, who, before another day, may be with Jesus in paradise? What is poverty to him, who is soon to possess the riches of the universe? What is want to that man, who expects shortly to "be filled with all the fulness of God?" What are the contempt and reproach of the world to an heir of glory, who is soon to be crowned as a conqueror, and to sit upon a heavenly throne with his Redeemer and his God? Nay, what is death itself to that person, who has "an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," into which he will triumphantly enter, as soon as this earthly tabernacle is dissolved? Let us also believe and so live, that when we stand on the margin of eternity, we may adopt the language of the Apostle, and say, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

It is much better to reprove ingenuously, than to be angry secretly.